

CABLE ARRANGING STRUCTURE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a cable arranging structure that can suitably be applied to an electric signal transmission cable by way of which printed circuit boards transmit and receive electric signals in an electronic device.

10 Related Background Art

 Electronic devices have been made to operate at increasingly high speed and perform excellently in recent years. As a result, however, there has been a problem that radiant noises of electronic devices
15 adversely affect operations of other electronic devices. The adverse effects of radiant noises of electronic devices on other electronic devices are collectively referred to as EMI (electromagnetic interference). Such noises can give rise to
20 operation errors of electronic devices. In view of this problem, a frequency band in which radiant noises are particularly serious is defined by law and the extent of noise radiation from an electronic device in this frequency band is rigorously
25 controlled by regulations. Manufacturers of electronic devices are required to design products conforming to the regulations.

Radiant noises of electronic devices are generated by printed circuit boards and cables connecting printed circuit boards. Particularly, cables that are arranged to transmitting electric
5 signals from a printed circuit board to another have become particularly serious sources of radiant noises as a result of the technological development of transmitting signals at high speed in recent years. Thus, it is a technological challenge how to
10 effectively suppress radiant noises coming from cables.

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 6-3877 proposes a technique of covering a cable with an electrically conductive member in order to suppress
15 radiant noises coming from the cable. According to Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 6-3877, radiant noises are suppressed and prevented from affecting other loads by containing a cable (harness) that connects printed circuit boards in a duct made
20 of an electrically conductive ferromagnetic material, e.g., a soft iron pipe, that is formed on the frame of a digital copying machine.

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-40900 proposes a cable arranging structure for
25 tightly holding a cable (electrically conductive wires) close to a cabinet. The proposed technique is intended to suppress radiant noises even in the area

where the cable is connected to a printed circuit board, particularly by deforming the electrically conductive surface of the printed circuit board, connecting it to the cabinet and arranging the cable
5 close to the deformed surface.

However, in the case of a structure for arranging a cable in a duct as described in above cited Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 6-3877, the cable and the electrically conductive
10 surface are separated from each other by a large distance in the area where the cable is connected to the printed circuit board so that radiant noises are boosted rapidly in that area. Then, it is highly difficult to form a duct that entirely contains the
15 cable including the parts where they are connected to printed circuit boards, although the difficulty may vary depending on the configuration of the electronic device and the arrangement of printed circuit boards. Particularly, preparation of a duct can be costly and
20 require a large amount of work to be done when the duct has bent areas to show a complicated profile.

A structure for arranging a cable close to a cabinet as described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-40900, on the other hand,
25 essentially requires the cable to be warped and/or bent before it is arranged along the cabinet. Therefore, the technique is accompanied by a problem

that an excessive load is applied onto the cable and the cable may not be able to be laid close to the cabinet depending on its structure. The problem of difficulty of laying a cable along the cabinet is
5 very remarkable particularly when the distance separating two printed circuit boards is small. Additionally, the cable needs to be rigidly confined or anchored by some means or another so as to allow it to be constantly arranged close to the cabinet.
10 These and other reasons make the structure very complex and costly. Furthermore, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-40900 describes an arrangement for laying a cable close to a cabinet by deforming the cabinet as shown in FIG. 7(B) of the
15 patent document. Then, the cabinet needs to be previously processed for the deformation. Such an arrangement is not realistic because preparation of such a cabinet is costly and requires a large amount of work to be done.

20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, the object of the present invention is to realize a structure for arranging a cable to be used for exchanging electric signals between a pair
25 of printed circuit boards that can suppress radiant noises radiated from the cable connecting the printed circuit boards with a simple configuration at low

cost.

In an aspect of the present invention, the above object is achieved by providing a cable arranging structure comprising first and second
5 printed circuit boards, at least a pair of electrically conductive members arranged oppositely between the first and second printed circuit boards and showing an electric potential substantially equal to that of the ground and a cable arranged to
10 electrically connect the first and second printed circuit boards and allow them to exchange electric signals, the cable being entirely arranged in a space defined by and located between the electrically
conductive members.

15 According to another aspect of the invention, the first printed circuit board is covered by a first shield box having a first opening and the second printed circuit board is covered by a second shield box having a second opening, the at least pair of
20 electrically conductive members being electrically connected to both of the first and second shield boxes, the cable electrically connecting the first and second printed circuit boards by way of the first and second openings.

25 According to the invention, at least one of the electrically conductive members may have a width greater than the width of the cable.

According to the invention, at least one of the electrically conductive members may be a cabinet connected to both of the first and second shield boxes and holding the first and second printed
5 circuit boards.

According to the invention, the first and second openings may be formed by respectively partly cutting and bending the first and second shield boxes and at least one of the electrically conductive
10 members may be fitted to the bent parts of the shield boxes.

According to the invention, at least one of the electrically conductive members may be connected to the shield boxes by means of gaskets.

15 According to the invention, at least one of the electrically conductive members may be electrically connected to grounding patterns formed respectively on the first and second printed circuit boards.

The above and other objects of the invention
20 will become more apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view of the first embodiment of cable arranging structure according to the invention;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged schematic view of the opening of one of the shield boxes of the cable arranging structure of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of a process
5 of forming the opening of each of the shield boxes of the cable arranging structure of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a schematic perspective view of an embodiment obtained by modifying the first embodiment of cable arranging structure according to the
10 invention;

FIG. 5 is a schematic perspective view of another embodiment obtained by modifying the first embodiment of cable arranging structure according to the invention;

15 FIG. 6 is a schematic cross sectional view of the embodiment of FIG. 1 taken along line 6-6 to show the structure and the arrangement of the cable in Example 1;

FIGS. 7A and 7B are graphs illustrating the
20 radiant noises of the cable arranging structure as observed in Example 1.

FIG. 8 is a schematic perspective view of the cable arranging structure used in Comparative Example 1;

25 FIGS. 9A and 9B are graphs illustrating the radiant noises of the cable arranging structure as observed in Comparative Example 1;

FIG. 10 is a schematic perspective view of the cable arranging structure used in Comparative Example 2;

FIGS. 11A and 11B are graphs illustrating the
5 radiant noises of the cable arranging structure as observed in Comparative Example 2;

FIG. 12 is a schematic perspective view of the second embodiment of cable arranging structure according to the invention;

10 FIG. 13 is a schematic illustration of the principle of suppressing radiant noises of a known cable arranging structure;

FIG. 14 is a schematic illustration of the principle of suppressing radiant noises of another
15 known cable arranging structure; and

FIG. 15 is a schematic illustration of the principle of suppressing radiant noises of a cable arranging structure according to the invention.

20 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

To begin with, the principle of suppressing radiant noises radiated from a cable according to the invention will be described by referring to FIGS. 13 to 15. FIG. 13 is a schematic illustration of the
25 electric field (electric line of force) generated by a cable when no anti-noise measure is taken. In FIG. 13, reference symbol 100 denotes a cable, which is a

flat cable in the illustrated instance. Reference symbol 110 denotes the electric field (electric line of force) generated by the cable 100 and radiant noises are radiated along the electric field (electric line of force). As shown in FIG. 13, radiant noises radially spread from the cable 100.

FIG. 14 is a schematic illustration of the electric field 110 generated by a cable 100 that is arranged close to an electrically conductive member 101 as shown in the above cited Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-40900. The electrically conductive member 101 is made to have a width sufficiently greater than the width of the cable 100. Since the electric field are apt to be directed from a high electric potential to a low electric potential, the radiant noises generated from the lower surface of the cable 100 are substantially completely suppressed by the electrically conductive member 101 when the cable 100 is arranged close to the electrically conductive member 101 as seen from FIG. 14. It is also seen that the radiant noises generated from the upper surface of the cable 100 are also suppressed by the electrically conductive member 101 to a large extent.

FIG. 15 is a schematic illustration of the electric field 110 generated by a cable 100 that is arranged between a pair of electrically conductive

members 101, 102 according to the invention. Note that the distance separating the cable 100 and each of the electrically conductive members 101, 102 is by far greater than the distance separating the cable 100 and the electrically conductive member 101 in FIG. 14, where the cable 100 is arranged close to the electrically conductive member 101. The electrically conductive member 101 is made to have a width sufficiently greater than the width of the cable 100, whereas the width of the electrically conductive member 102 is slightly greater than that of the cable 100. As seen from FIG. 15, the radiant noises generated from the lower surface of the cable 100 are suppressed by the electrically conductive member 101 to a large extent. Further, the radiant noises generated from the upper surface of the cable are suppressed by the electrically conductive member 102 to a large extent. Therefore, the arrangement of FIG. 15 can suppress radiant noises to a large extent if compared with that of FIG. 13 and is as effective as or more effective than the arrangement of FIG. 14 for suppressing radiant noises.

Now, embodiments of the present invention will be described in greater detail by referring to the accompanying drawings.

First Embodiment

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view of the

first embodiment of cable arranging structure according to the invention. The embodiment is illustrated partly by phantom lines to help understanding of the following description.

5 Referring to FIG. 1, reference symbol 1 denotes a first printed circuit board and reference symbol 2 denotes a second printed circuit board, whereas reference symbol 3 denotes a cable, which is in fact a flat cable, connecting the first printed circuit
10 board 1 and the second printed circuit board 2. The cable 3 is connected to the first printed circuit board 1 by way of a connector 4 and to the second printed circuit board 2 by way of another connector 5. The first printed circuit board 1 and the second
15 printed circuit board 2 mutually exchange electric signals by way of the cable 3. In FIG. 1, reference symbol 6 denotes a first shield box formed so as to cover the first printed circuit board 1, whereas reference symbol 7 denotes a second shield box formed
20 so as to cover the second printed circuit board 2. The first and second shield boxes 6, 7 show an electric potential substantially equal to that of the ground potential. The first shield box 6 is provided with an opening 8 through which the cable 3 extends,
25 whereas the second shield box 7 is provided with an opening 9 through which the cable 3 extends. In FIG. 1, reference symbol 10 denotes a total of four

electrically conductive spacers arranged on the bottom surface of the first printed circuit board 1. The first printed circuit board 1 is rigidly held to a cabinet 14 by means of the spacers 10. Reference
5 symbol 11 denotes a total of four electrically conductive spacers arranged on the bottom surface of the second printed circuit board 2. The second printed circuit board 2 is rigidly held to the cabinet 14 by means of the spacers 11. Reference
10 symbol 12 denotes a plate-shaped electrically conductive member arranged below the cable 3 and having a width sufficiently greater than the width of the cable 3, whereas reference symbol 13 denotes a plate-shaped electrically conductive member arranged
15 above the cable 3 and having a width slightly greater than the width of the cable 3. The electrically conductive member 12 is rigidly held and electrically connected to the first shield box 6 at one of the opposite ends thereof located close to the opening 8
20 and also to the second shield box 7 at the other end located close to the opening 9. Similarly, electrically conductive member 13 is rigidly held and electrically connected to the first shield box 6 at one of the opposite ends thereof located close to the
25 opening 8 and also to the second shield box 7 at the other end located close to the opening 9. Thus, the cable 3 is substantially entirely arranged in a space

defined by and located between the electrically conductive members 12, 13 both of which show an electric potential substantially equal to that of the ground potential.

5 Now, the fixed connection structure for connecting the shield boxes 6, 7 and the electrically conductive members 12, 13 will be described in terms of the part of the embodiment connecting the shield box 6 and the electrically conductive members 12, 13.

10 FIG. 2 is an enlarged schematic view of the part of the embodiment connecting the shield box 6 and the electrically conductive members 12, 13. Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, firstly the shield box 6 is partly cut to produce flaps 6a, 6b in a manner as shown in FIG.

15 3. Then, the flaps 6a, 6b are bent outwardly along the broken lines in FIG. 3 to produce an opening 8. Thereafter, the electrically conductive member 12 is rigidly held at one of the opposite ends thereof to the flap 6a by means of screws or the like.

20 Similarly, the electrically conductive member 13 is rigidly held at one of the opposite ends thereof to the flap 6b by means of screws or the like. In a similar manner, the electrically conductive members 12, 13 are also rigidly held to the shield box 7 at

25 the respective other ends. By using such a structure, the electrically conductive members 12, 13 can be securely held in position as so many flat plates

without difficulty. Additionally, since the electrically conductive members 12, 13 and the shield boxes 6, 7 are mutually connected without producing any gap, it is possible to effectively suppress
5 radiant noises that are produced from the connecting parts of the electrically conductive members. Since the part of connecting the cable 3 and the printed circuit boards 1, 2 is located inside the shield boxes 6, 7, the shield boxes 6, 7 can suppress
10 radiant noises.

While the cable 3 is described above as flat cable, this embodiment is by no means limited to such and the cable 3 may alternatively be a wire cable, a twisted cable, a flexible cable or a shield cable
15 that may be a coaxial cable.

The electrically conductive member 12 has a width sufficiently greater than the width of the cable 3, whereas the electrically conductive member 13 has a width slightly greater than the width of the
20 cable 3. However, this embodiment is by no means limited thereto. The embodiment provides a satisfactory effect of suppressing radiant noises even if both of the electrically conductive members 12, 13 may alternatively have a width smaller than
25 the width of the cable 3, although the effect of suppressing radiant noises is more remarkable when at least one of the electrically conductive members 12,

13 has a width greater than the width of the cable 3.

The structure of the parts of the embodiment connecting the electrically conductive members 12, 13 and the shield boxes 6, 7 is not limited to the one
5 illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3 and any different structure may alternatively be used so long as the electrically conductive members 12, 13 and the shield boxes 6, 7 are mutually and rigidly connected without producing any gap. If, for instance, it is difficult
10 to directly and rigidly secure the electrically conductive members 12, 13 to the shield boxes 6, 7 for the reason of assembling procedure or for some other reason, gaskets 15 as shown in FIG. 4 may be used for the parts of the embodiment connecting the
15 electrically conductive members 12, 13 and the shield boxes 6, 7. The use of such gaskets facilitates the operation of rigidly holding the electrically conductive members 12, 13 regardless of the profile of the connecting parts. In FIG. 4, the members same
20 as those of FIG. 1 are denoted respectively by the same reference symbols and will not be described any further.

The printed circuit boards 1, 2 are rigidly secured to the same cabinet 14 in the above
25 description. However, this embodiment is by no means limited thereto and they may alternatively be secured to respective cabinets, which may be connected to

each other by way of some other electrically
conductive member. Still alternatively, the cabinet
14 may be used as shown in FIG. 5 for the lower
electrically conductive member 12 arranged below the
5 cable 3. The cabinet 14 rigidly secures the printed
circuit boards 1, 2 and is electrically connected to
the shield boxes 6, 7. With such an arrangement, it
is only necessary to add a single electrically
conductive member to a position located above the
10 cable so as to consequently simplify the overall
structure and further reduce the total cost of the
parts of the embodiment. In FIG. 5, the members same
as those of FIG. 1 are denoted respectively by the
same reference symbols and will not be described any
15 further.

There may be occasions where the cable 3
becomes loose and warped in the space defined by and
located between the electrically conductive members
12, 13 and eventually contacts one of both of the
20 electrically conductive members 12, 13. If such an
accident occurs, the effect of the provision of the
electrically conductive members 12, 13 is same as the
one that is observed when the cable 3 is straight and
does not contact the electrically conductive members
25 12, 13 so long as the cable 3 is found within the
width of one of the electrically conductive members
12, 13.

Now, the first embodiment of cable arranging structure according to the invention and illustrated in FIG. 1 will be described further by way of an example (Example 1). For the purpose of comparison, an example (Comparative Example 1) in which no anti-noise measure is taken for the cable as shown in FIG. 13 and another example (Comparative Example 2) in which the cable is arranged close to the cabinet in a manner as proposed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-40900 shown in FIG. 14 will be also described.

(Example 1)

In this example, the printed circuit board 1 is 250 mm long and 150 mm wide and rigidly held to the cabinet 14 at the four corners thereof by means of 17 mm high spacers 10. The shield box 6 is made of galvanized sheet iron and electrically connected to the cabinet 14. It has dimensions of 300 mm in length, 200 mm in width, 50 mm in height and 1.6 mm in thickness. The opening 8 through which the cable 3 is drawn out is 5 mm long and 15 mm wide and the electrically conductive members 12, 13 are respectively secured to the flaps 6a, 6b by means of screws. On the other hand, the printed circuit board 2 is 250 mm long and 150 mm wide and rigidly held to the cabinet 14 at the four corners thereof by means of 17 mm high spacers 11. The shield box 7 is made

of galvanized sheet iron and electrically connected to the cabinet 14. It has dimensions of 300 mm in length, 200 mm in width, 50 mm in height and 1.6 mm in thickness. The opening 9 through which the cable 3 is drawn out is 5 mm long and 15 mm wide and the electrically conductive members 12, 13 are respectively secured to the flaps 7a, 7b by means of screws.

FIG. 6 is a schematic cross sectional view of the embodiment of FIG. 1 taken along line 6-6 to show the structure and the arrangement of the cable 3 in Example 1. The cable 3 is a card type flexible cable that has dimensions of 150 mm in length, 9 mm in width and 0.18 mm in thickness. It contains a total of eight wires, of which wire 3d is adapted to transmit clock signals with a frequency of 20 MHz. The remaining seven wires 3a, 3b, 3c, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h are grounded. The electrically conductive members 12, 13 are made of galvanized sheet iron. The electrically conductive member 12 arranged below the cable 3 is 100 mm long, 300 mm wide and 1.6 mm thick, whereas the electrically conductive member 13 arranged above the cable 3 is 100 mm long, 15 mm wide and 1.6 mm thick. The cable 3 is separated from both of the electrically conductive members 12, 13 by a gap of 2 mm. Therefore, the electrically conductive members 12, 13 are separated from each other by a

distance of 4.18 mm. The electrically conductive member 12 is arranged 20.2 mm above the cabinet 14 and its level agrees with that of the lowest parts of the openings 8, 9. The cable 3 does not contact the electrically conductive members 12, 13.

FIGS. 7A and 7B show some of the results obtained by observing radiant noises at a point separated from the cable 3 by 3 m when a clock signal of 20 MHz is transmitted through wire 3d of the cable 3. FIG. 7A shows the intensities of horizontally polarized waves of radiant noises having different frequencies. In FIG. 7A, the horizontal axis represents frequencies and the vertical axis represents the intensities of radiant noises. FIG. 7B shows the intensity of the vertically polarized waves of the radiant noises having different frequencies. Also in FIG. 7B, the horizontal axis represents frequencies and the vertical axis represents the intensities of radiant noises. As seen from FIGS. 7A and 7B, radiant noises of any frequencies are very low to prove that the arrangement provides a remarkable effect of suppressing radiant noises.

(Comparative Example 1)

FIG. 8 is a schematic perspective view of the cable arranging structure of Comparative Example 1. The cable arranging structure of Comparative Example

1 is formed by removing the electrically conductive members 12, 13 from the cable arranging structure of above described Example 1. FIGS. 9A and 9B show some of the results obtained by observing radiant noises
5 at a point separated from the cable 3 by 3 m when a clock signal of 20 MHz is transmitted through wire 3d of the cable 3. FIG. 9A shows the intensities of horizontally polarized waves of radiant noises having different frequencies. In FIG. 9A, the horizontal
10 axis represents frequencies and the vertical axis represents the intensities of radiant noises. FIG. 9B shows the intensity of the vertically polarized waves of the radiant noises having different frequencies. Also in FIG. 9B, the horizontal axis
15 represents frequencies and the vertical axis represents the intensities of radiant noises. By comparing FIGS. 7A and 9A, it will be seen that radiant noises occur more or less intensely in Comparative Example 1 in terms of horizontally
20 polarized waves in a frequency range between 60 and 600 MHz. It will be seen by comparing FIGS. 7B and 9B that radiant noises occur very intensely in Comparative Example 1 in terms of vertically polarized waves in a frequency range between 60 and
25 600 MHz. The occurrence of radiant noises is particularly remarkable at 100 MHz.
(Comparative Example 2)

FIG. 10 is a schematic perspective view of the cable arranging structure of Comparative Example 2. The cable arranging structure of Comparative Example 2 is formed by removing the electrically conductive members 12, 13 from the cable arranging structure of above described Example 1 and the cable 3 is placed closer to the cabinet 14. As a matter of fact, the cabinet 14 and the cable 3 are held in contact with each other and rigidly secured by means of electrically insulating adhesive tapes. FIGS. 11A and 11B show some of the results obtained by observing radiant noises at a point separated from the cable 3 by 3 m when a clock signal of 20 MHz is transmitted through wire 3d of the cable 3. FIG. 11A shows the intensities of horizontally polarized waves of radiant noises having different frequencies. In FIG. 11A, the horizontal axis represents frequencies and the vertical axis represents the intensities of radiant noises. FIG. 11B shows the intensity of the vertically polarized waves of the radiant noises having different frequencies. Also in FIG. 11B, the horizontal axis represents frequencies and the vertical axis represents the intensities of radiant noises. It will be seen by comparing FIG. 7A and FIG. 11A that the effect of suppressing radiant noises of the arrangement of Comparative Example 2 is substantially same as that of Example 1 in terms of

horizontally polarized waves. By comparing FIG. 7B and FIG. 11B, it will be seen that the effect of suppressing radiant noises of the arrangement of Comparative Example 2 is substantially same as that of Example 1 also in terms of vertically polarized waves.

As described above in detail, the cable arranging structure of the first embodiment can easily suppress radiant noises even when it is difficult to bent the cable or when it is difficult to place the cable close to the cabinet due to the positions of the two printed circuit boards because it is not necessary to warp or bend the cable in this embodiment. It is only necessary to rigidly fix the two electrically conductive members without the need of processing the cabinet. In short, a cable arranging structure according to the present invention is structurally very simple and it neither takes time nor labor to place it in position.

Furthermore, a cable arranging structure according to the invention does not involve any additional cost other than the cost of the electrically conductive members because no extra parts are required to hold the cable. Additionally, the parts connecting the cable and the printed circuit boards are located inside the shield boxes and the parts connecting the electrically conductive members and the shield boxes

do not boost radiant noises because the electrically
conductive members are reliably arranged above and
below the cable at those parts. Besides, as seen by
comparing Example 1 and Comparative Example 2, the
5 effect of suppressing radiant noises of a cable
arranging structure according to the invention is
substantially same as that of placing the cable close
to the cabinet, which is sufficient for electronic
devices to suppress radiant noises. What is more,
10 since the printed circuit boards are covered
respectively by the shield boxes and the electrically
conductive members are connected to the shield boxes,
radiant noises other than those from the cable can
also be effectively suppressed and the electrically
15 conductive members can be connected to the ground
potential without difficulty.

Thus, radiant noises emitted from copying
machines, printers, FAX machines, electronic scanners
and so on are suppressed to a great extent to
20 minimize the influences of radiant noises on other
electronic devices when they are equipped with a
cable arranging structure according to the invention
and having a configuration as described above by
referring to the first embodiment.

25 Second Embodiment

FIG. 12 is a schematic perspective view of the
second embodiment of cable arranging structure

according to the invention, showing how it is used.
The second embodiment differs from the above
described first embodiment in that it does not have
the shield boxes 6, 7 of the first embodiment and the
5 electrically conductive members 12, 13 are connected
to the grounded substrates of the printed circuit
boards 1, 2. In FIG. 12, the components same as
those of FIG. 1 are denoted respectively by the same
reference symbols and will not be described any
10 further.

The electrically conductive member 13 arranged
above the cable 3 is bent at the opposite ends and
connected to the grounded substrates of the printed
circuit boards 1, 2 at the bent ends. On the other
15 hand, the electrically conductive member 12 arranged
below the cable 3 is connected to the grounded
substrates of the printed circuit boards 1, 2 without
being bent. Note, however, this embodiment is not
limited thereto. Alternatively, for example, the
20 electrically conductive member 12 may be bent without
bending the electrically conductive member 13. Still
alternatively, both of the electrically conductive
members 12, 13 may be bent. Additionally, the
electrically conductive member 12 may be replaced by
25 a cabinet 14 as shown in FIG. 5.

The second embodiment of cable arranging
structure having a configuration as described above

is as effective as the first embodiment that is described earlier for suppressing radiant noises. Additionally, since the electrically conductive members are arranged reliably above and below the parts of the cable where it is connected to the printed circuit boards, radiant noises coming out from those parts are not boosted at all. The second embodiment provides an additional advantage that it can be used when it is not possible to use shield boxes or when it is not necessary to use shield boxes.

As described above in detail, with a cable arranging structure according to the invention, the cable is neither warped nor bent so that the structure can easily suppress radiant noises even when it is difficult to bent the cable or when it is difficult to place the cable close to the cabinet due to the positions of the two printed circuit boards. It is only necessary to rigidly fix the two electrically conductive members without the need of processing the cabinet. In short, a cable arranging structure according to the present invention is structurally very simple and it neither takes time nor labor to place it in position. Furthermore, a cable arranging structure according to the invention does not involve any additional cost other than the cost of the electrically conductive members because no extra parts are required to hold the cable.

Additionally, the parts connecting the electrically
conductive members and the shield boxes do not boost
radiant noises because the electrically conductive
members are reliably arranged above and below the
5 cable at those parts.

Furthermore, since the printed circuit boards
are covered respectively by the shield boxes and the
electrically conductive members are connected to the
shield boxes, radiant noises other than those from
10 the cable can also be effectively suppressed and the
electrically conductive members can be connected to
an electric potential substantially equal to the
ground potential without difficulty. Besides, since
the parts connecting the cable and the printed
15 circuit boards are located inside the shield boxes
and the electrically conductive members are arranged
solidly above and below the parts connecting the
electrically conductive members and the shield boxes,
radiant noises coming from those parts are not
20 boosted.

The effect of suppressing radiant noises
becomes even more remarkable when at least one of the
electrically conductive members is made wider than
the cable.

25 When the cabinet holding the printed circuit
boards is used as one of the electrically conductive
members, only a single electrically conductive member

needs to be added and placed above the cable so that the overall arrangement is further simplified to further reduce the cost.

The electrically conductive members can be even
5 more reliably fitted to the shield boxes to reliably suppress radiant noises coming from the parts of the structure where the electrically conductive members are fitted when the openings of the shield boxes are formed by partly cutting them, bending the cut parts
10 and connecting the electrically conductive members to the bent areas.

The electrically conductive members can be rigidly held in position regardless of the profiles of the parts connecting the electrically conductive
15 members and the shield boxes when gaskets are used for those parts. Additionally, a cable arranging structure according to the invention can be so used as to electrically connect the electrically
conductive members to the grounding patterns formed
20 on the printed circuit boards even when it is not possible to form shield boxes or when shield boxes are not necessary.

Finally, radiant noises emitted from copying machines, printers, FAX machines, electronic scanners
25 and so on can be suppressed to a great extent to minimize the influences of radiant noises on other electronic devices when they are equipped with a cable arranging structure according to the invention.